## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA TERRE HAUTE DIVISION

| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, |            | ) |     |                           |
|---------------------------|------------|---|-----|---------------------------|
|                           | Plaintiff, | ) |     |                           |
|                           | v.         | ) |     | No. 2:76-cr-00020-JPH-CMM |
| LARRY VAUGHN,             |            | ) | -01 |                           |
|                           | Defendant. | ) |     |                           |

## **ORDER**

I.

Defendant filed a motion that the Court construed as a Motion for Compassionate Release under Section 603 of the First Step Act of 2018. Dkt. 2. Counsel has appeared on behalf of Defendant, and the case has been stayed pending counsel's review and analysis of Defendant's eligibility for compassionate release pursuant to the First Step Act of 2018.

The Court has ordered that "[p]roceedings will resume, and the stay will be lifted, when counsel files an Amended Motion for Compassionate Release on the Defendant's behalf or adopts Defendant's previously-filed Motion (by notifying the Court and filing a motion to lift the stay), a Stipulation to Reduction of Sentence is filed, or the Court grants counsel's motion to withdraw from the Defendant's case." Dkt. 3. The Court notifies the parties that, if one of these events has not occurred by **November 26, 2020**, the Court will lift the stay and enter a briefing order. The Court will extend the stay only upon motion from Defendant's counsel that is supported by good cause.

II.

Requests for compassionate release are governed by 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A)(i). That

section prevents a court from modifying a sentence until "after the defendant has fully exhausted

all administrative rights to appeal a failure of the Bureau of Prisons to bring a motion on the

defendant's behalf or the lapse of 30 days from the receipt of such a request by the warden of the

defendant's facility, whichever is earlier." This Court has held that the exhaustion requirement is

not jurisdictional and can be waived by the government but that the Court cannot waive it over the

government's objection. See United States v. Cox, No. 4:18-cr-17-TWP-VTW-1, 2020 WL

1923220, at \*3 (S.D. Ind. Apr. 21, 2020); United States v. Jackson, No. 2:15-cr-00013-JMS-

CMM-1, Dkt. 137 (S.D. Ind. Apr. 28, 2020). Accordingly, any Amended Motion for

Compassionate Release or motion to lift stay and adoption of Defendant's previously-filed Motion

filed consistent with Part I of this Order must be supported by evidence that 30 days have passed

since the Warden received Defendant's request for compassionate release (such as a document

showing the warden's receipt of the request, a denial from the warden, or a declaration under

penalty of perjury stating when Defendant made the request for compassionate release, the

contents of the request, and how it was transmitted to the warden). Alternatively, Defendant's

counsel may confer with the United States and submit a statement certifying that the United States

agrees that Defendant has exhausted administrative remedies or that the United States will waive

the exhaustion requirement in this case.

SO ORDERED.

Date: 8/31/2020

James Patrick Hanlon

United States District Judge

James Patrick Hanlon

Southern District of Indiana

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## **Distribution:**

All Electronically Registered Counsel